"A STUDY OF DAIRY FARMING IN THE ECONOMIC DEVLOPMENT OF THE FARMERS IN AMHEDNAGAR DISTRICT"

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CHAPTER - I

Introduction:

Indian economy is basically rural. Agriculture is the main occupation of our rural area. The growth of agriculture still holds the key for economic and social up liftmen of the rural people. The economic development of the country is largely linked with its rural development because majority of her population live in the villages. The rural dwellers depend directly or indirectly on agriculture for livelihood. The growth strategy, as recommended by the National Commission on Agriculture (1976) in its report, seeks to reserve a major share of dairy farming for the weaker section of farmers and to adopt an Integrated Area Development Approach mainly based on a system of producers' co-operatives. The All India Rural Credit Review Committee has also emphasized the need for providing subsidiary occupations to the peasants. Hence, the government through the Departments of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry has to encourage subsidiary and allied occupations to Agriculture like dairy, fishery, poultry, sheep-rearing, etc. A dairy industry is a sub-sector of agriculture economy of India is most important for several reasons. The dairy sector today provides some 70.0 million families the triple benefits of nutritious food, Supplementary income and productive employment.

Dairy sector in India has acquired substantial growth momentum from 9th Plan onwards as a result of which we now rank first among the world's milk producing nations, achieving an annual output of about 127.3 (anticipated) million tones of milk during 2011-12 compared to 121.8 million tones in 2010-11. This represents sustained growth in the availability of milk and milk products for our growing population. Dairying has become an important secondary source of income for millions of rural families and has assumed the most important role in providing employment and income generating opportunities particularly for marginal and women farmers. The per capita availability of the milk has reached a level of 281 grams per day during year 2010-11, but it is still lower than the world average of 284 grams per day. Most of the milk is produced by small, marginal farmers and landless labourers. About 14.46 million farmers have been brought under the ambit of 1, 44,168 village level dairy corporative societies up to March 2011.

The present research survey was undertaken to review the situation of dairy farming in the Ahmednagar District with the objectives to study various trends of milk production and socio-economic status of the dairy farmers.

Nature, Scope and Significance of the Study:

With the aim of increasing milk productivity to meet an estimated demand of 200 million tones by 2021-22, the Government sees a bigger role for the private sector in the dairy industry and has identified areas for public-private partnerships (PPPs).

The areas where the Government sees a potential for PPPs are setting up veterinary hospitals and colleges, semen stations for cattle breeding, production of vaccines, drugs and nutraceuticals, cattle feed and fodder seed plants, automated dairy farms, milking and testing machines, cold chain infrastructure, providing milk cans and tankers, among others.

Agriculture Minister Radha Mohan Singh said to encourage breeding of desi cows and reducing dependence on foreign and hybrid cows, the Government will set up national breeding centres. "In two months, one National Kamadhenu Centre each will be set up in North and South India.

T. Nandakumar, Chairman, National Dairy Development Board, called for taking the 'white revolution' to the eastern part of India.Daljeet Singh, President, Progressive Farmers Dairy Association, said the farmer needed to be given incentives, such as minimum support price, to stick to dairying. "Unless a farmer is able to save something for himself, he will not go for commercial farming".

Problems of Research Area:

- The biggest challenges for increasing milk yield was availability of good quality fodder, and called for efforts to make fodder production a commercial activity in India.
- To raise milk productivity,by genetic improvement of animals, import of quality semen, as well as a clear policy on dry animals among others.
- The rates many farmers are receiving are actually below what they pay for feed, not to mention labor, fuel, insurance, etc.
- Breeding and productive capacity of animals:
    - Low overall efficiency of Bull breeding farms, semen stations, A.I. service including delivery of semen and liquid nitrogen.
    - Poor education of farmers

- Poor natural breeding service for buffaloes
- Low quality breeding bulls for distribution in the field

- Fodder and feeding:
  - Weak performance of local teaching and research institute to identify suitable fodders, feeding scedules, feeding norms using locally available feed resources and education of farmer producers
  - Untrain local farmers in producing good quality fodder or utilizing the available feed and fodder resources including the knowledge of enriching the poor quality fodder.
- Dairy Cattle health:
  - Lowering the state veterinary services particularly with respect to adequate vaccination cover and disease diagnostic services
  - Since there is a problem of mobility of the staff due to limited budget, service of paravets and self-employed veterinary practice
  - Lack of use by farmers to use scientific principles of animal management, cleanliness and hygiene on dairy farms.
- Milk marketing:
  - Poor working efficiency, of village level dairy cooperatives and milk unions
  - Low compensation between the price of cow milk and buffaloe milk purchased from the farmers
  - Local sale of liquid milk, find nearby markets instead sending all the surplus milk to distant places .
- Bank Credit:
  - Banks unawarethat all backward and forward linkages are available and prepare a scheme in a compact manner so that inputs and services including marketing of milk are available.
  - The methods of appraisal, sanction and disbursements of dairy loans declined by the cooperative Banks.
  - Banks are notprovide loans for all activities of dairy industry particularly for breeding of animals and processing and marketing of milk and milk products.
  - Many commercial banks are not taking refinance from NABARD.

Objectives of the Study :

The objectives of the study are

1. To study the role of dairy product to increase rural employment and income through dairy farming development.
2. To analyze the costing of dairy farming
3. To study the problems in production, maintenance and marketing of dairy products.
4. To study the procedure of marketing of dairy products in local market: Ahmednagar District
5. To study the role of dairy products in socio-economic development / life style of farmer in Ahmednagar district.

Hypothesis of the Study

- Null Hypothesis (H0): Dairy farming units can be useful source of rural entrepreneurship.
- Alternative Hypothesis (H1): Dairy farming units can't be useful source of rural entrepreneurship

Limitations of the study

- Farmers does not have enough money to buy dairy, these people also do not have sufficient space as well as time for back livestock.
- Inadequate management of feeding, herd health and lack of quality control in various stage of production can cause major loss affecting the profitability of the entire venture.
- Low Market Size And Growth
- Minimum Export Potential
- Space constraint and lack of open space
- Handling by untrained / untrained personnel
- Risk of disease and epidemic

Need of the study

The Milk Production-cum-feeding Scheme at Ahmadnagar came into existence on 15th April 1969. Prior to this scheme the Ahmednagar Zilla Sahakari Dudh Utpadak Sangh Ltd. looked after the activities concerning the supply of milk. The Government of Maharashtra purchased the machinery owned by the Sangh and the building in which the office was housed on 28th

October 1969. The actual work of collecting milk under the scheme was started on 6th November 1969.

The geographical area of Ahmednagar is 17413 sq km, making it the largest district of the Maharashtra state with 14 talukas and 1591 villages. In terms of economic progress, the rate of economic growth of Ahmednagar has been less than the State level average since the late 1990sand continues to be a relatively low per capita income district. Yet, relative to other districts in the Marathwada region, Ahmednagar district appears to be performing better on account of the strong rural economy. Yet, it needs to be noted that relatively low value addition to economic activities in the rural economy, has led to sluggishness in overall economic progress of the district.

The socio-economic progress would be driven by scientific advancement and modernisation of agricultural sector through dairy farming which would enhance the economical status of Farmers. Often farmers are unaware of the nutritional norms and standards needed to upkeep the quality of cattle.

The dairy farming has a main concern for economical status in farmer's lifestyle to fulfill the routine expenses. The output from animal husbandry appears to be slackened to poor quality of cattle and poultry population. Improvements in the growth rate if this sector would entail a big-push in investment in the quantum and quality of services to improve the genetic composition of animal and cattle population.

There is need to establish Food Possessing Parks (Milk, and Dairy Products) industry in the spaces in MIDC currently located in the district.

The aim of the study is to improve & grow the dairy farming by various ways to improve the economical status of farmers.

Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is confined the dairy farming in the economic lifestyle of farmer in Ahmednagar district. The study is also confined in the improvement of production, maintenance, production cost and marketing of dairy products to enhance the economic status.

It is proposed that the data would be collect from the dairy product farmers, Govt. officials, Co-Operative milk societies, books, dairy marketing retailers, news papers etc. with special reference to Ahmednagar district.

Research Methodolgy

Sample Collection:

It is proposed to undertake a sample survey. There are Ten co-operative dairy societies, one panjarpol society, On each Government milk collection centre about 250 individual milk-producers supply milk are available in Ahmednagar. It is proposed to include 10% of them in samples i.e. one co-operative society and 25 milk producers.

According to the records there are 50 units are selected as sample for this study by using cluster sampling method. The owners were surveyed with help of well-designed questionnaire. This questionnaire was comprised of eight groups of questions which can yield information about impact of dairy farming on the farmers, social, economical and family life. These responses were ranked and spearman's Rank correlation coefficient was estimated to check the hypothesis Govt. officials, individual producers and private officials shall be contacted for data collection.

Collection of data

a)Primary Data:-

- Initial screening interview few farmers.
- Sampling form for few farmers.
- Use separate Questionnaires for few farmers.
- Primary data would also be collected on basis of observations made in the field.

b)Secondary Data:-

The data for the study will be drawn from

- The District Gazetteer, Govt. of Maharashtra
- Dairy Development Dept. Govt. of Maharashtra
- Individual producers
- Electronic media
- Secondary data would be collected from books, journals, daily news papersetc . as well as from the records kept by the farmers.

It is also proposed to develop a separate questionnaire for individual producers, retail marketer, co-operative society, private collection center etc., collected the data on actual observations.

Scheme of the Chapter

This study is analyzed and will be presented in seven chapters as follows

Chapter I – Introduction of the Study:

This chapter defines mainly introduction to basic business criteria and its role in rural development. This chapter also, defining the Nature, Scope and Significance of the study showing the significant role of dairy farming in economic development of rural area in Ahmednagar district with respect to dairy farmers.

Summarizing the Problems of dairy farming in Ahmednagar district.

Chapter II – Need and Limitations of the Study:

This chapter showing the basic need of dairy farming in Ahmednagar district required to enhance the socio economic development of farmers. Also, studying simultaneously the limitations of such business in Ahmednagar district.

Chapter III – Review of Literature:

This chapter reviews of Literature presents the previous studies made in the relevant area.

Chapter IV – Objectives and Hypothesis of the Study:

This chapter defines the objectives of the study which focus mainly on Employment of farmers in dairy farming, income and analysis, Marketing and economic development of farmers in Ahmednagar district. The data will analyzed as per objectives and hypothesis defined in the research domain.

Chapter V – Conceptual Framework:

This chapter describing the methods used in the research study. Method chapter will begin with a description of research design the study, the sampling method, data collection process and its interpretation.

Chapter VI – Data Analysis and Interpretations:

This chapter defines the analysis and interpretations relating to data collected from individual producers, retail marketer, co-operative society, private collection center in Ahmednagar district.

Chapter VII – Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion:

This chapters showing the summation of findings, suggestions to initiate and develop the dairy farming in rural development to enhance the economical status of farmers in Ahmednagar district.

The final conclusion of the study will be drawn based on all data collections and its analysis with respect to Ahmednagar district.

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